

Monitoring the International Land Borders of the United States Using High Resolution Imagery

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UNIVERSITY**

Smuggling of People and Contraband Into the United States

- 1) Ports of Entry
- 2) Air
- 3) Over land
- 4) Under Ground



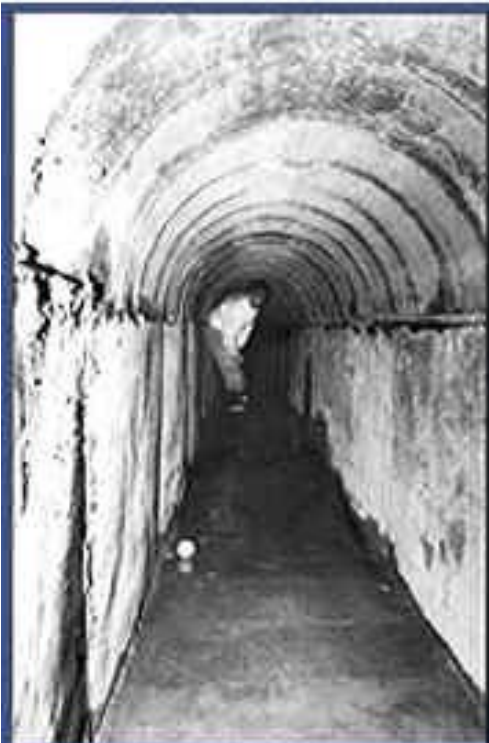
Smuggling of People and Contraband Into the United States

- 1) Ports of Entry
- 2) Air
- 3) Over Land
 - trails
 - roads
 - disturbance
- 4) Under Ground



Smuggling of People and Contraband Into the United States

- 1) Ports of Entry
- 2) Air
- 3) Over Land
- 4) Under Ground
 - spoil piles
 - land cover disturbance
 - new construction



Cross-border drug tunnel discovered by U.S. Customs agents in May 1990



Image-based Monitoring of the U.S. Land Borders

- May be performed using a variety of imagery to:
 - Monitor land cover changes
 - Detect active smuggling routes & infrastructure
 - Improve Border Patrol posture and interdiction success



Commercial Airborne
Multispectral Digital Image (0.2 to 1 m)



USGS Color Infrared Digital
Ortho-photograph (1 m)



Commercial Satellite
Image (0.5 to 4 m)

Large Format Digital Imaging Systems & U.S. Land Border Imagery Collection



NGA, USGS, USBP 2008/2009 Imagery

- Nationwide land borders
 - 30 miles into US
 - 10 miles into Mexico/Canada
- 1 ft spatial resolution
 - 6" for ports of entry
- 3-band true color (RGB)
- Separate near-infrared (NIR) band
- Currently collecting/processing
- 3001, Inc. leading effort, many subs
 - DMC and ADS40 systems

Imagery will be publicly available and provides an excellent baseline for detecting future changes

NGA - U.S. Land Border Imagery Collection



Large Format Imagery

- large area coverage
- high resolution (10-100 cm)

Spatial Coverage
100 - 10000 km²



ADS40



DMC



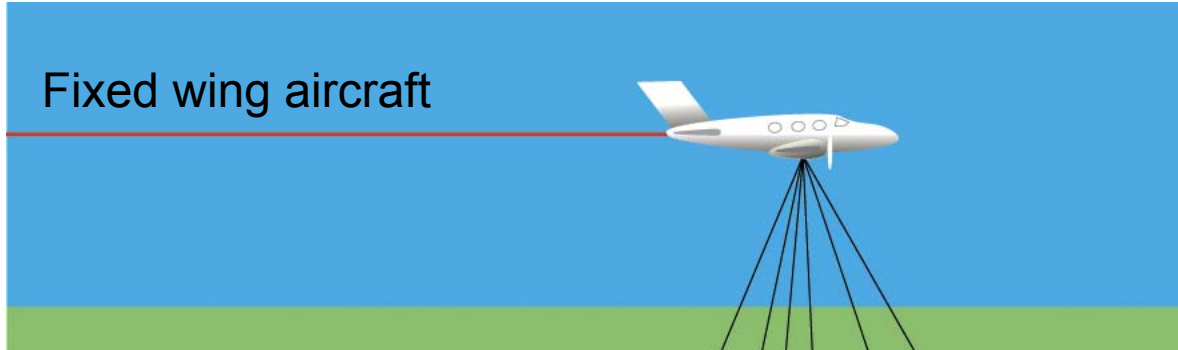
U.S. Border Imagery Collection – DMC Simulated Imagery



Repeat Imaging & Change Detection

Traditional Large Format Systems

Fixed wing aircraft

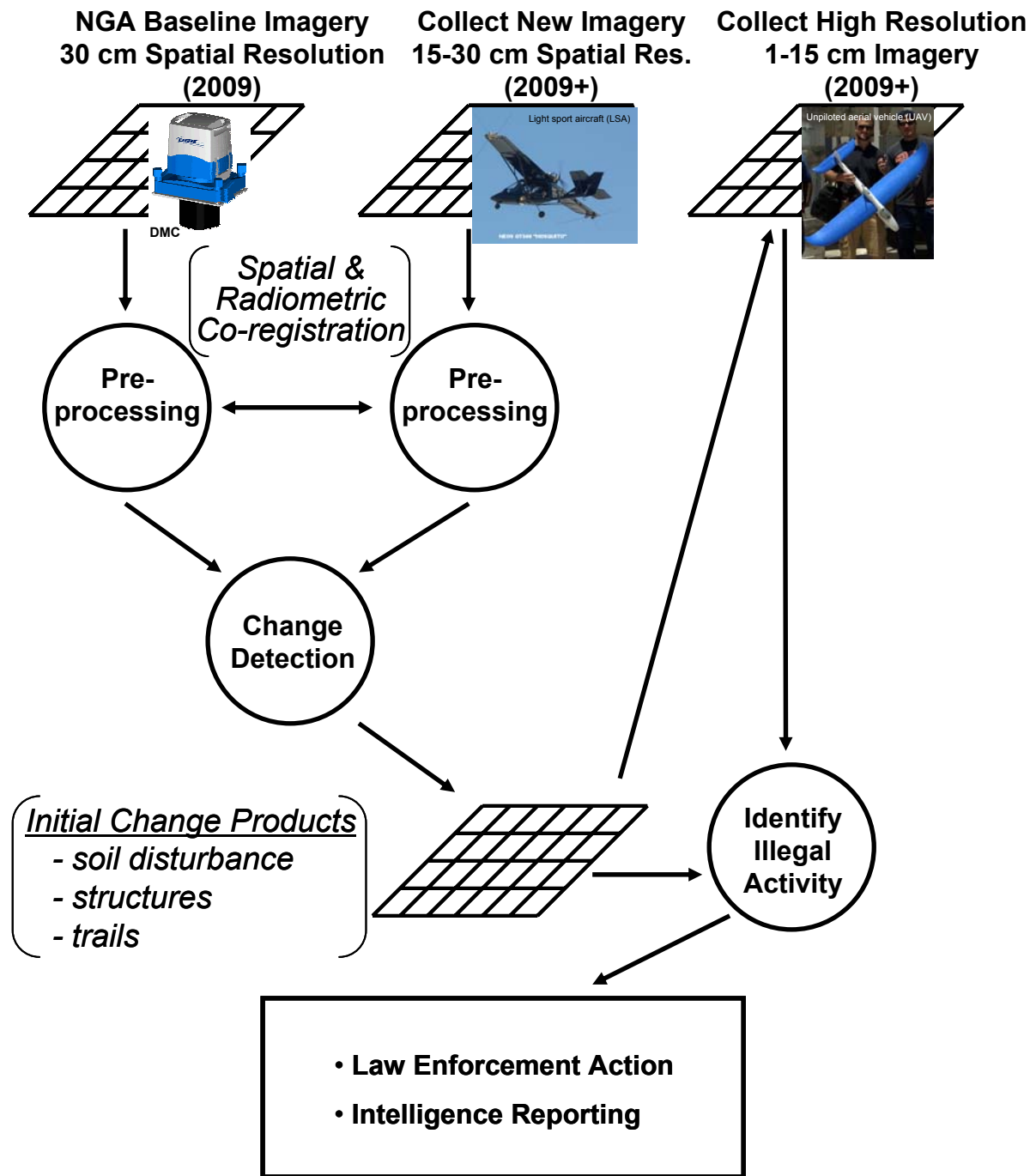


Low-cost Platform/Sensor Combinations

Light sport aircraft (LSA)



Unpiloted aerial vehicle (UAV)



Light Sport Aircraft (LSA) – Medium Format Imagery



Spatial Resolution Spatial Coverage
~ 5–60 cm 10 - 1000 km²

Unpiloted Aerial Vehicle (UAV) – Small Format Imagery



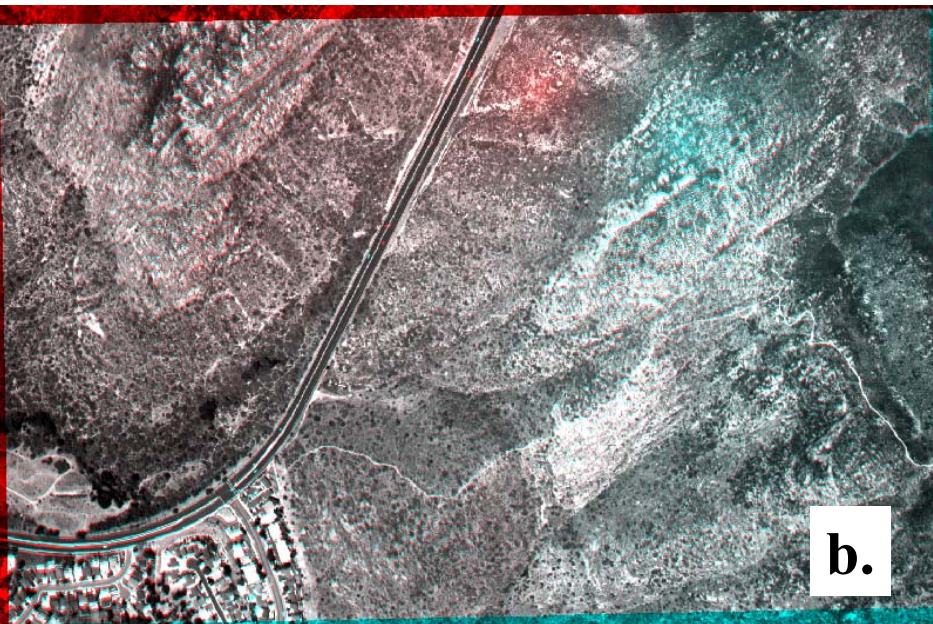
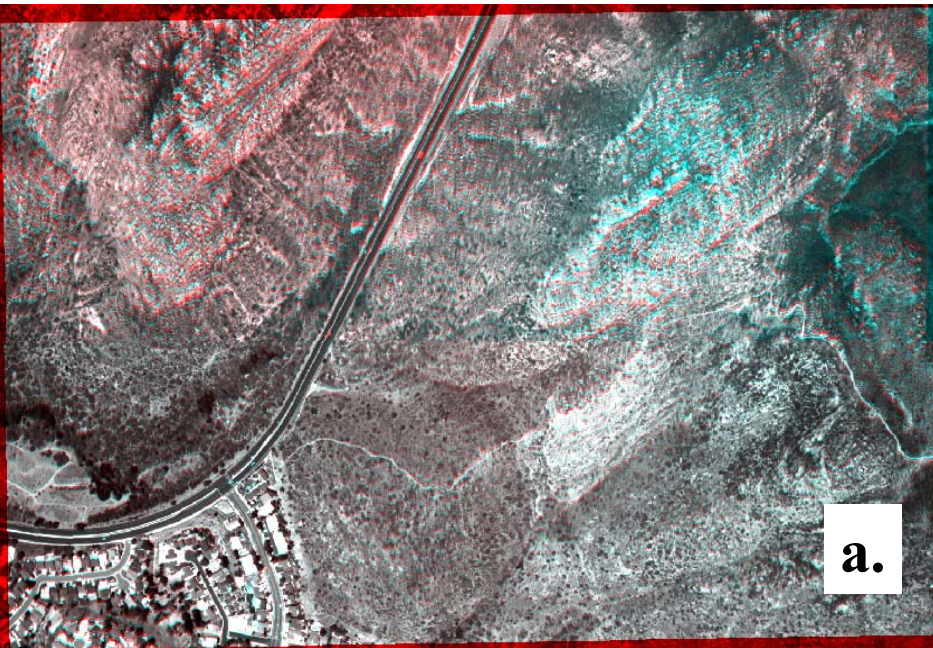
Spatial Resolution
~1–5 cm

Spatial Coverage
0.1 - 10 km²



Image Preprocessing for Detailed Change Detection

Spatial Co-registration of Multitemporal Imagery



Accurate Spatial Co-registration Requires

- accurate absolute positioning
(Coulter and Stow, 2008)
 - GPS/IMU
 - survey control
 - terrain (LIDAR), stereo imagery, etc.

or

- accurate relative positioning
 - Frame Center Matching approach
(Coulter et al., 2003)

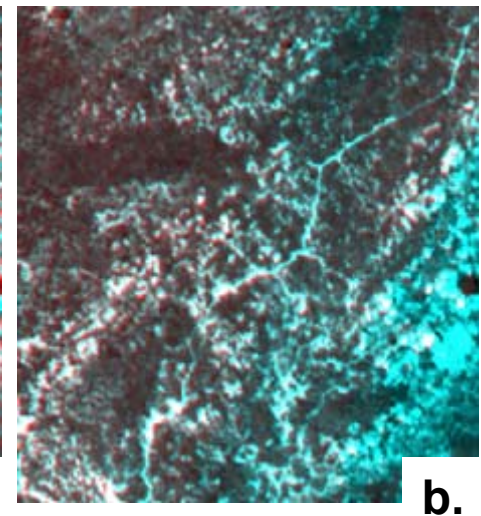
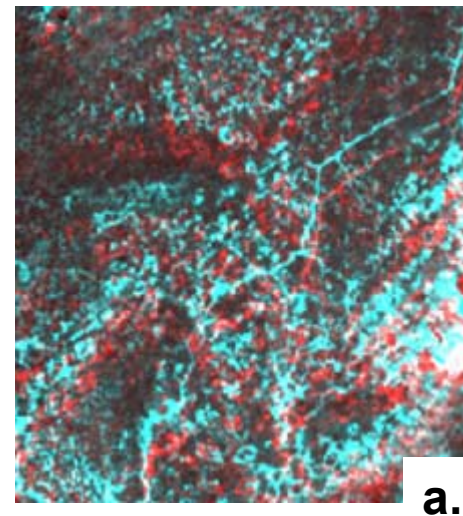


Image Preprocessing for Detailed Change Detection

Multitemporal Co-registration of ADS40, DMC, and UltraCam Imagery

Coulter, L. and D. Stow. 2008. Assessment of the Spatial Co-registration of Multitemporal Imagery from Large Format Digital Cameras in the Context of Detailed Change Detection. *Sensors* 2008, 8, 2161-2171

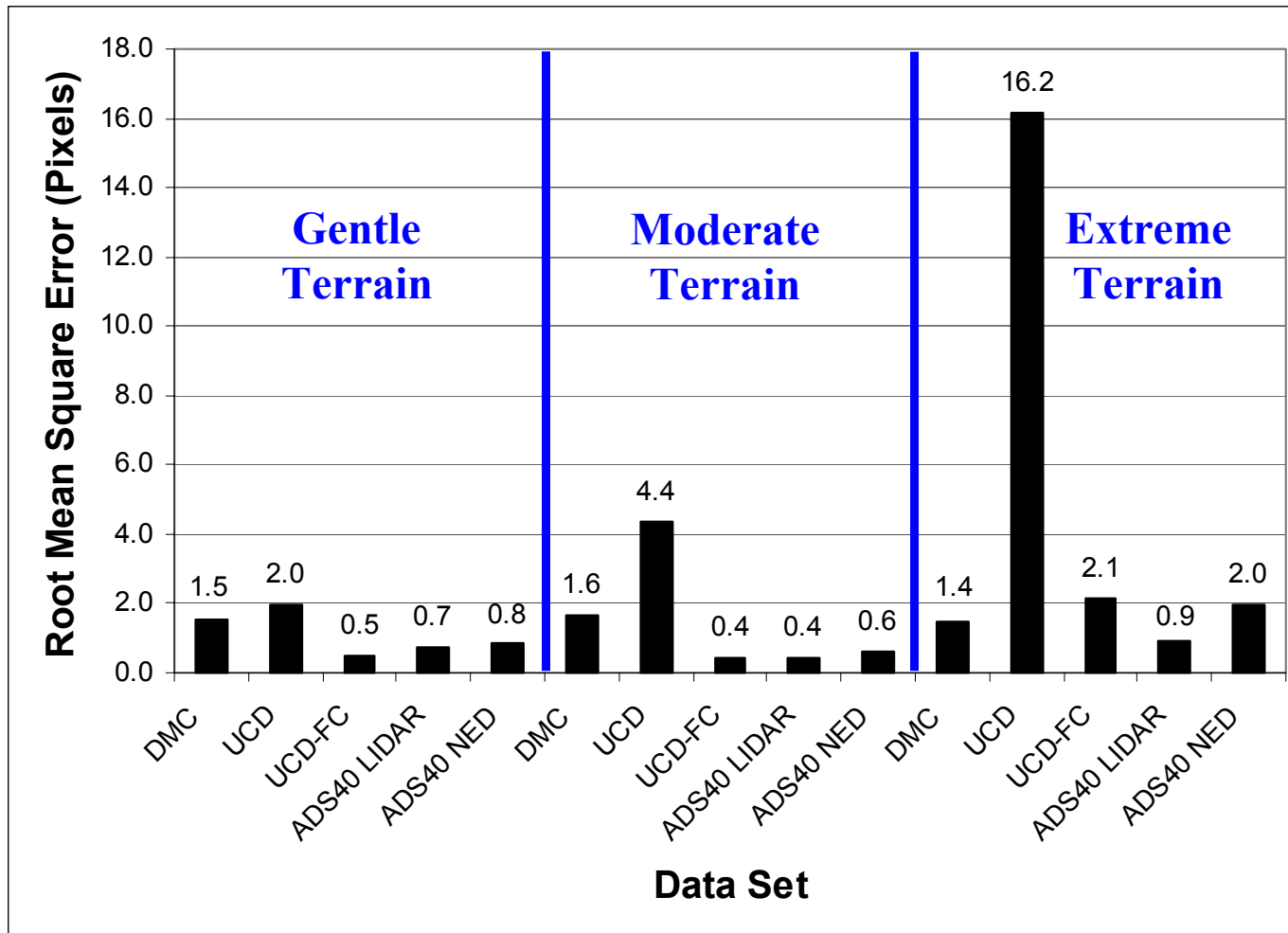
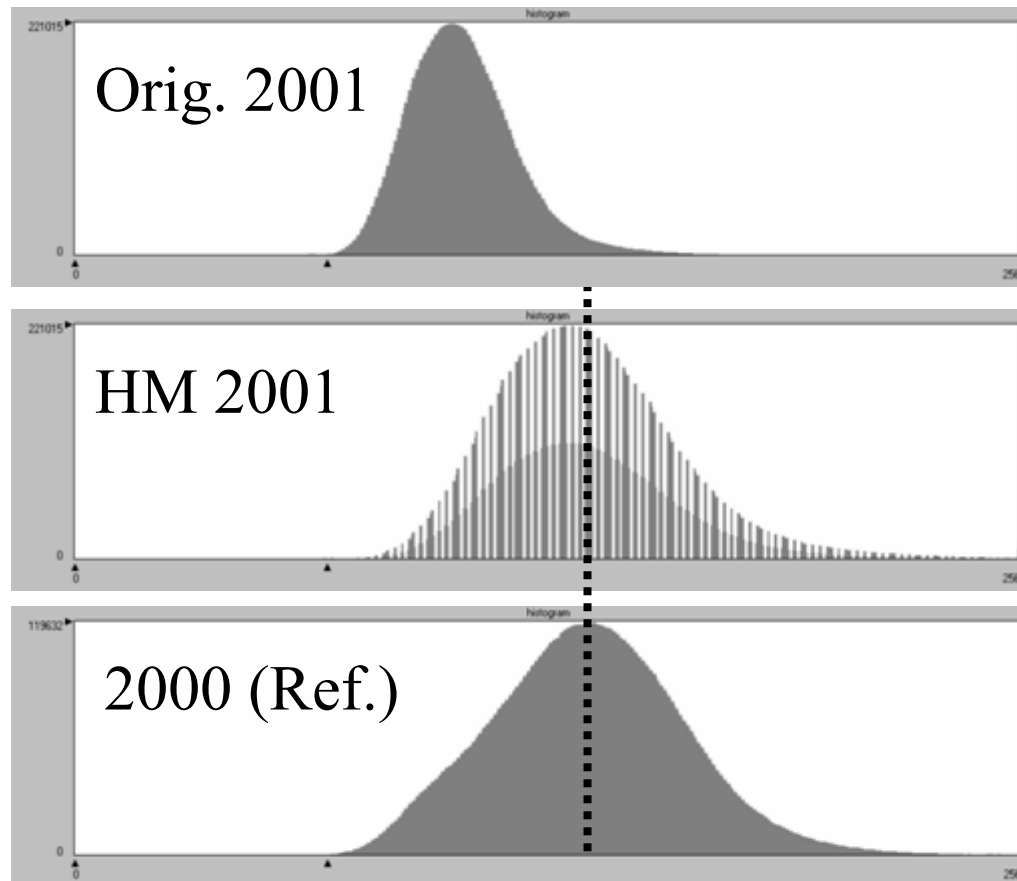


Image Preprocessing for Detailed Change Detection

Radiometric Normalization: Histogram Matching

Yuan, D., & Elvidge, C. (1996). Comparison of relative radiometric normalization techniques. *ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing*, 51, 117–126.



Mean-Standard Deviation Normalization

Image Preprocessing for Detailed Change Detection

Radiometric Normalization: Histogram Matching

2001
Original

2001
Histogram Matched

2000
(Reference)

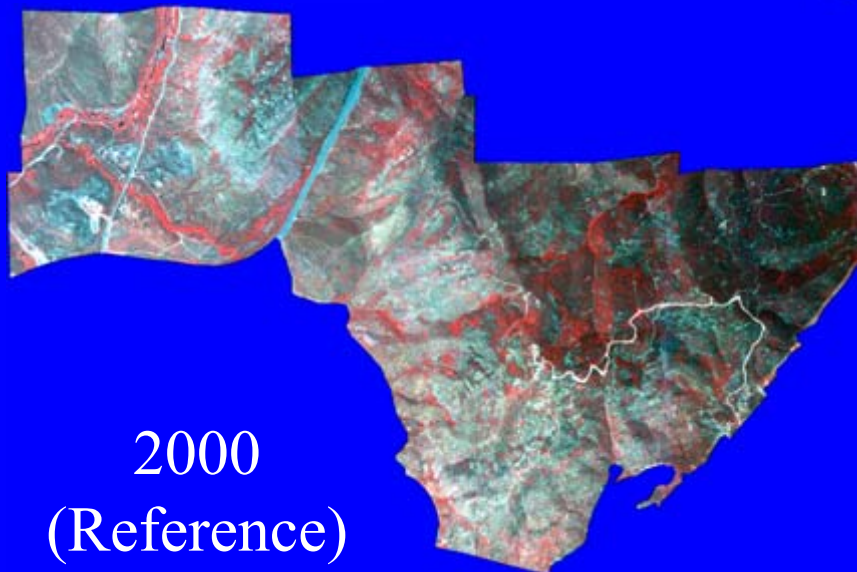
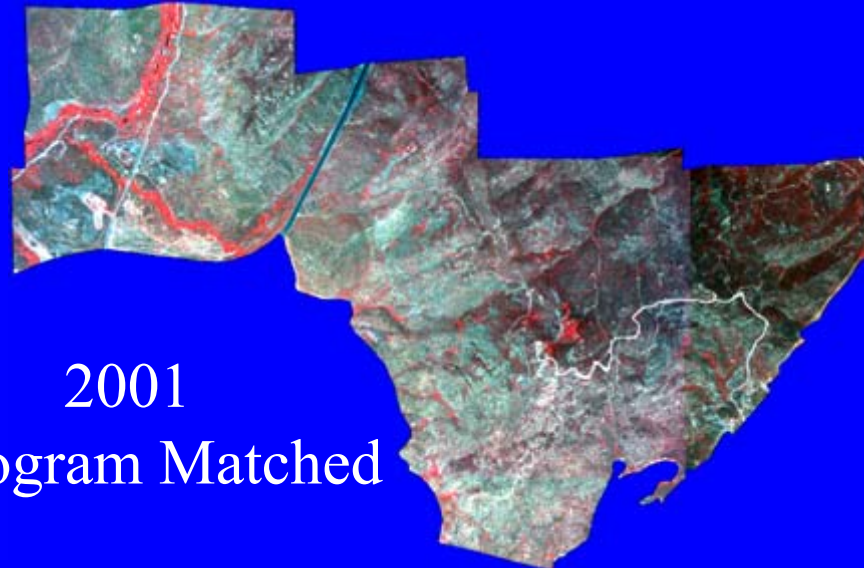
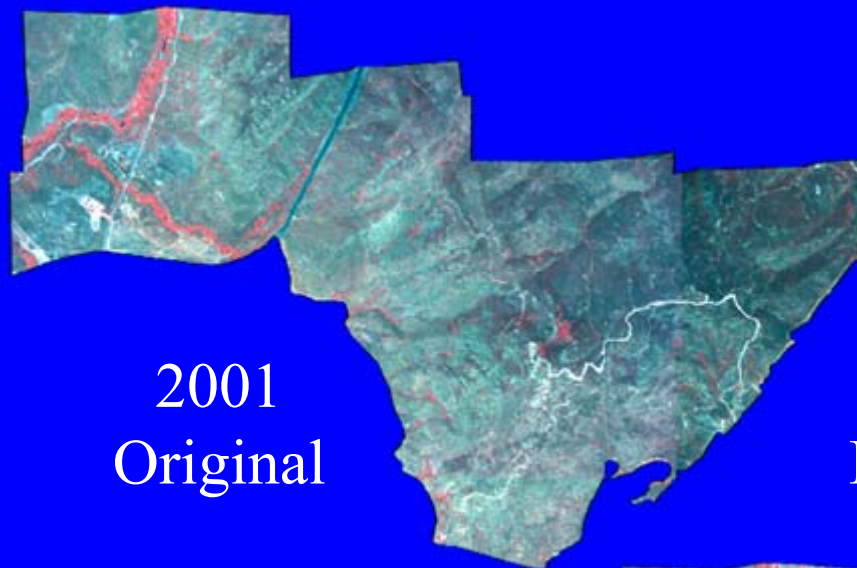


Image Preprocessing for Detailed Change Detection

Radiometric Normalization: Window-based

Window-based radiometric normalization:

1. create difference image,
2. apply low pass filter to difference image
 - smooths to identify local trends
 - 99x99 window, every 11th row/column
3. subtract local trends from the original difference image (or Time-2 image).

May 19 2006



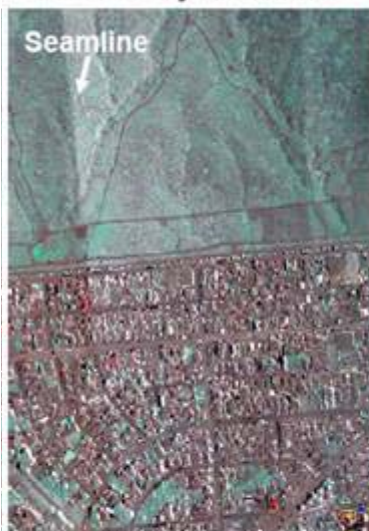
CIR Image

June 19 2006



CIR Image

June - May Difference



CIR Difference Image

June - May Difference



CIR Difference Image
99 pixel by 99 pixel
focal average

June - May Difference



CIR Difference Image
With Window-based
Radiometric Correction

Image Preprocessing for Detailed Change Detection

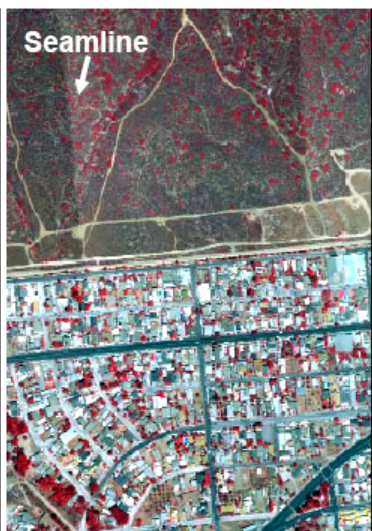
Radiometric Normalization: Window-based

May 19 2006

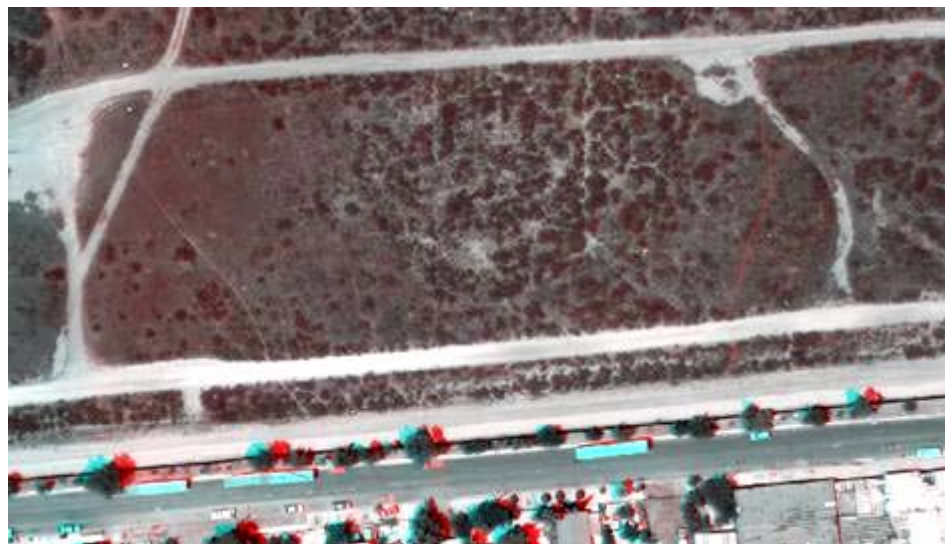


CIR Image

June 19 2006



CIR Image



Change Composite

May 19 2006



CIR Image

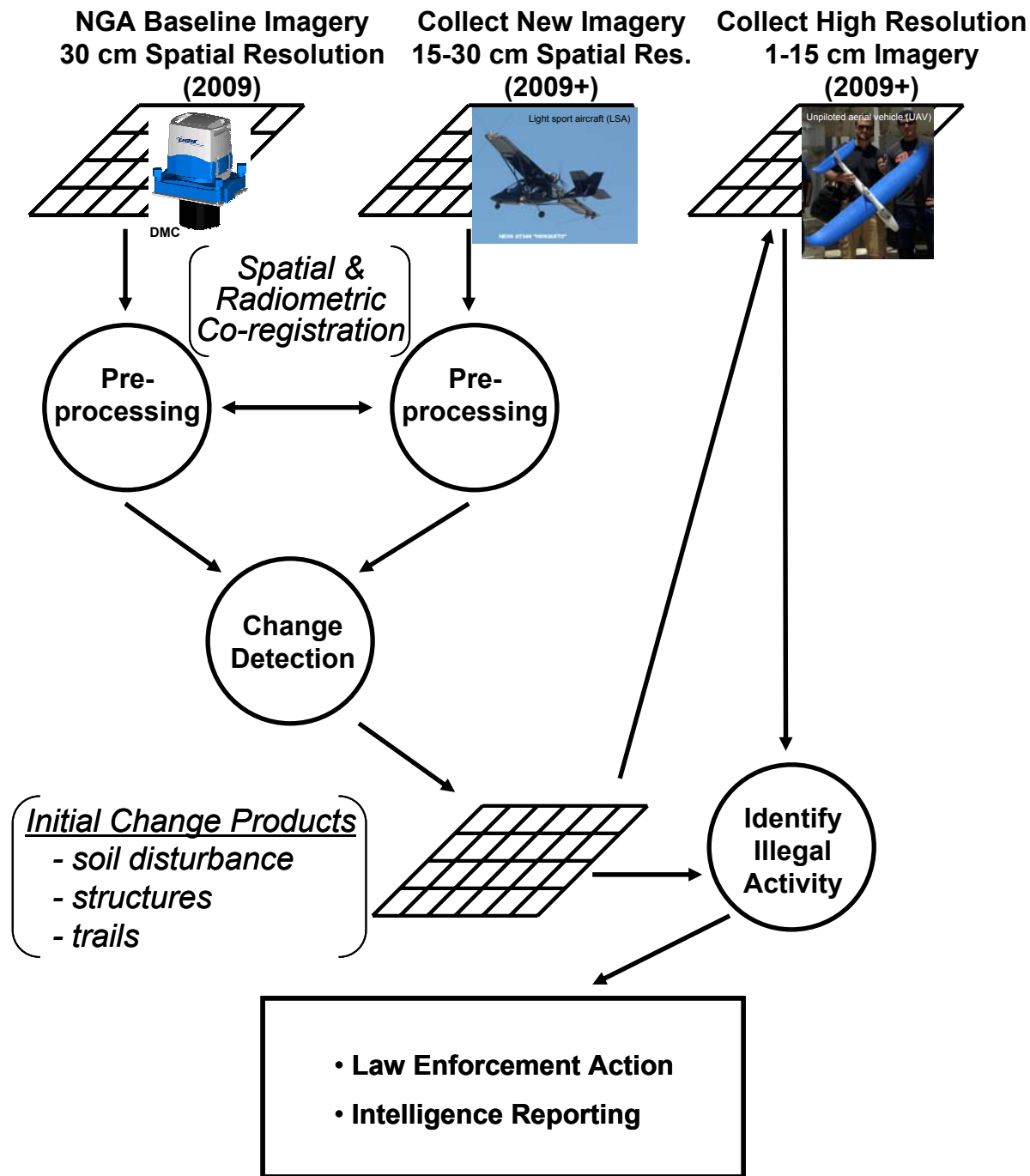
June 19 2006



CIR Image
Corrected



Change Composite

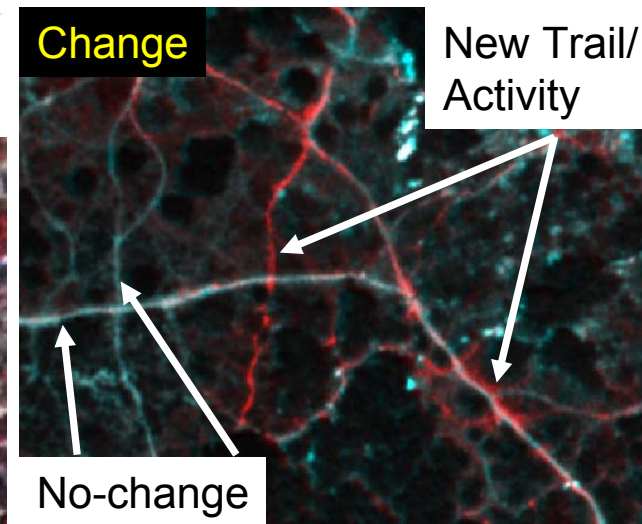
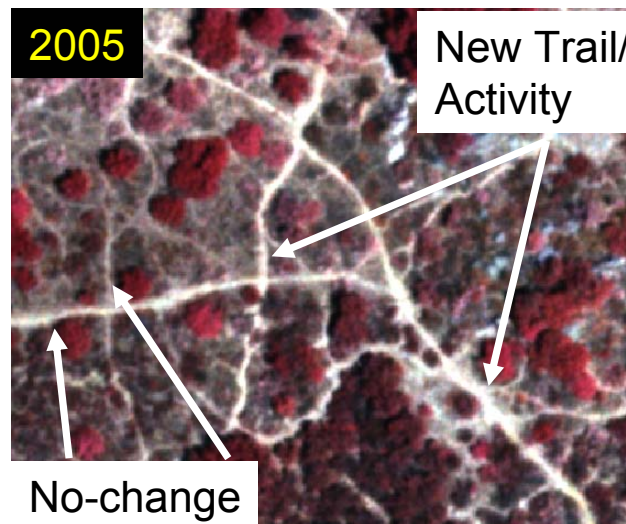
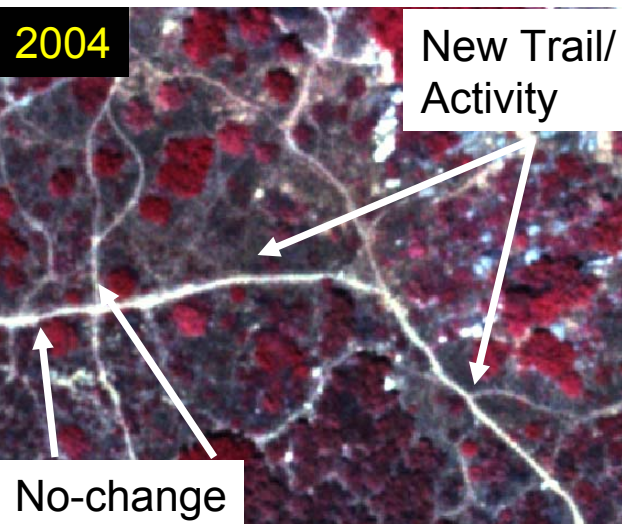


Detectable Land Cover Changes – Tecate, CA, USA

Land-based Smuggling

Trails, lay-up sites, dirt roads

- new
- increased use
- decreased use
- no change



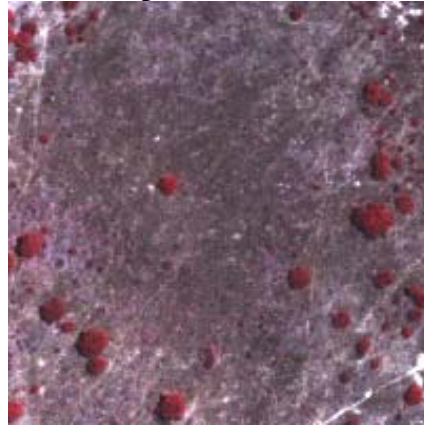
Detectable Land Cover Changes – Tecate, CA, USA

Land-based Smuggling

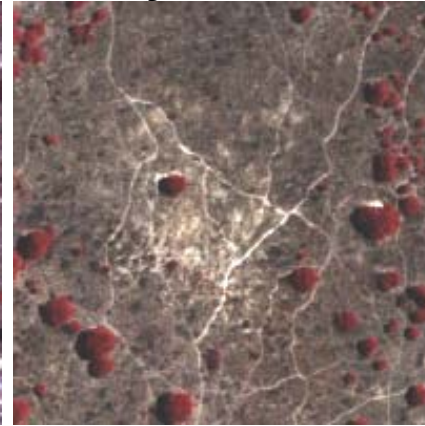
Trails, lay-up sites, dirt roads

- new
- increased use
- decreased use
- no change

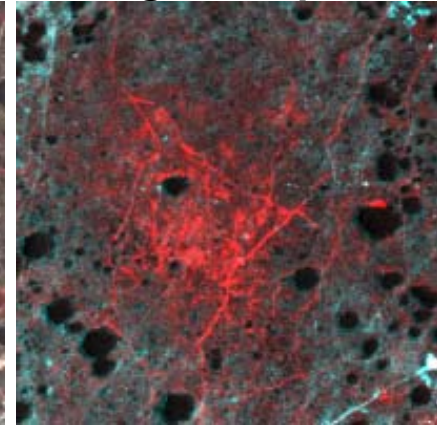
May 2004 CIR



July 2005 CIR



Change Composite



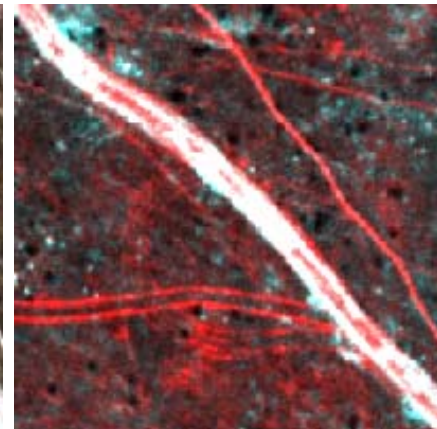
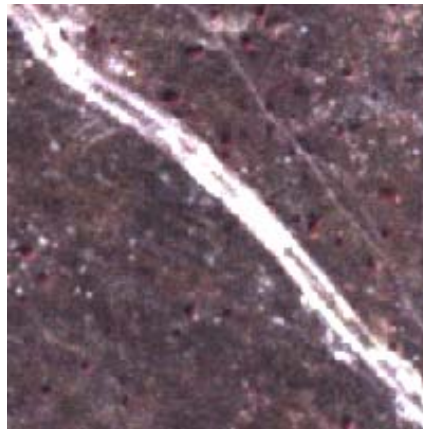
50

0

50

100

Meters



20

0

20

40

60

Meters

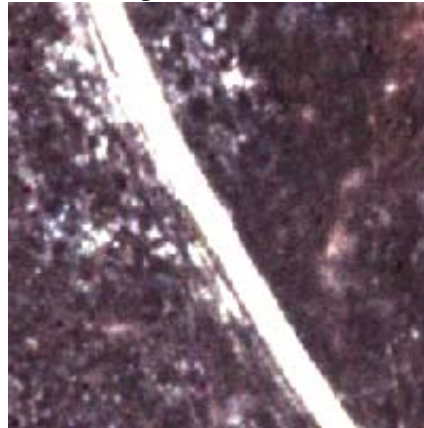
Detectable Land Cover Changes – Tecate, CA, USA

Land-based Smuggling

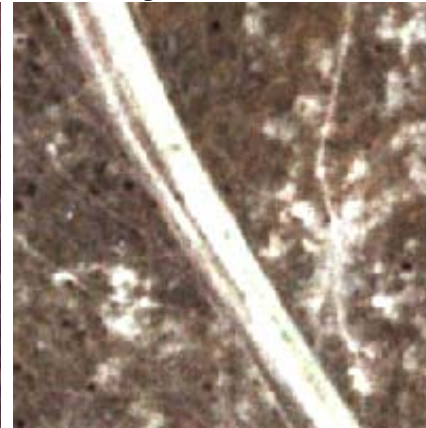
Trails, lay-up sites, dirt roads

- new
- increased use
- decreased use
- no change

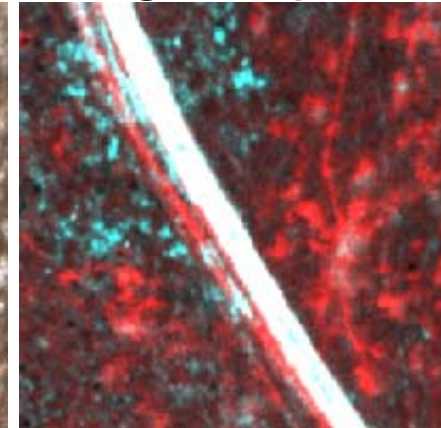
May 2004 CIR



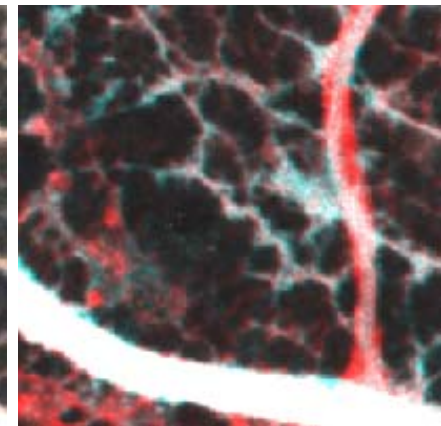
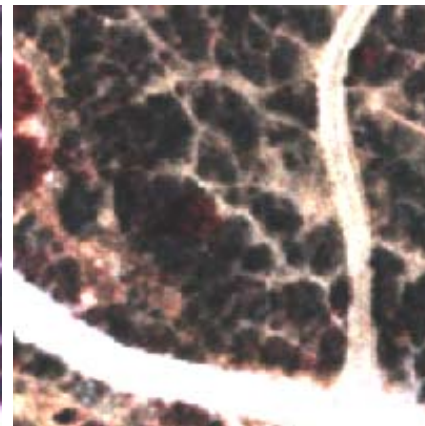
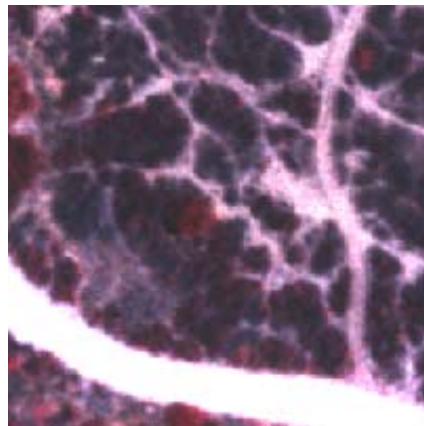
July 2005 CIR



Change Composite



20 0 20 40 60 Meters



20 0 20 40 60 Meters

Imagery Collection – Tecate - October 27, 2008



NEOS GT500 "Mosquito"



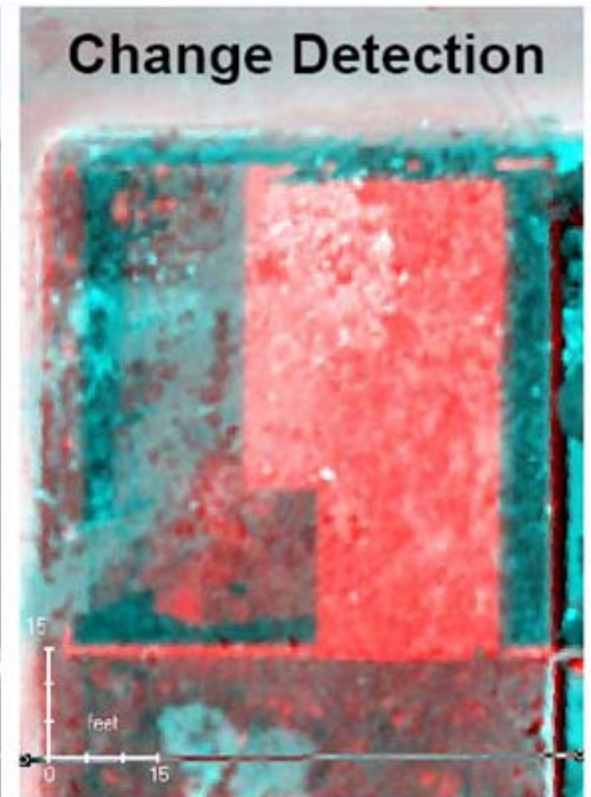
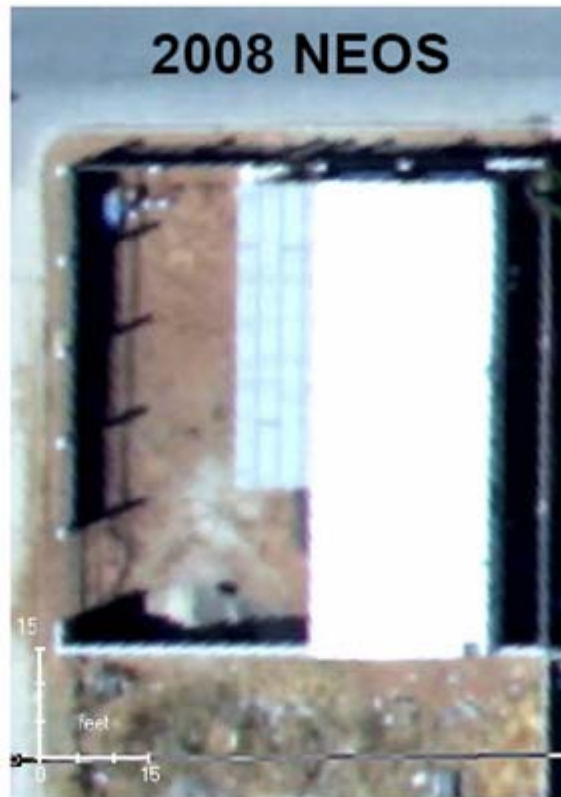
LOUIS UAV

Detectable Land Cover Changes – Tecate, Mexico

Tunnel-based Smuggling

Buildings, Spoil Piles

- new
- modified



Detectable Land Cover Changes – Tecate, Mexico

Tunnel-based Smuggling

Buildings, Spoil Piles

- new
- modified

2006 DMC



2008 NEOS



100 m from Border Fence

Detectable Land Cover Changes – Tecate, Mexico

Tunnel-based Smuggling

Buildings, Spoil Piles

- new
- modified

45 m from Border Fence



Detectable Land Cover Changes – Tecate, Mexico

Tunnel-based Smuggling

Buildings, Spoil Piles

- new
- modified



20 m from Border Fence

Detectable Land Cover Changes – Tecate, Mexico

Tunnel-based Smuggling

Buildings, Spoil Piles

- new
- modified

150 m from
Border Fence



Detectable Land Cover Changes – Tecate, Mexico

Tunnel-based Smuggling

Buildings, Spoil Piles

- new
- modified



110 m from Border Fence

Detectable Land Cover Changes – Tecate, Mexico

Tunnel-based Smuggling

Buildings, Spoil Piles

- new
- modified

2006 DMC



2008 NEOS

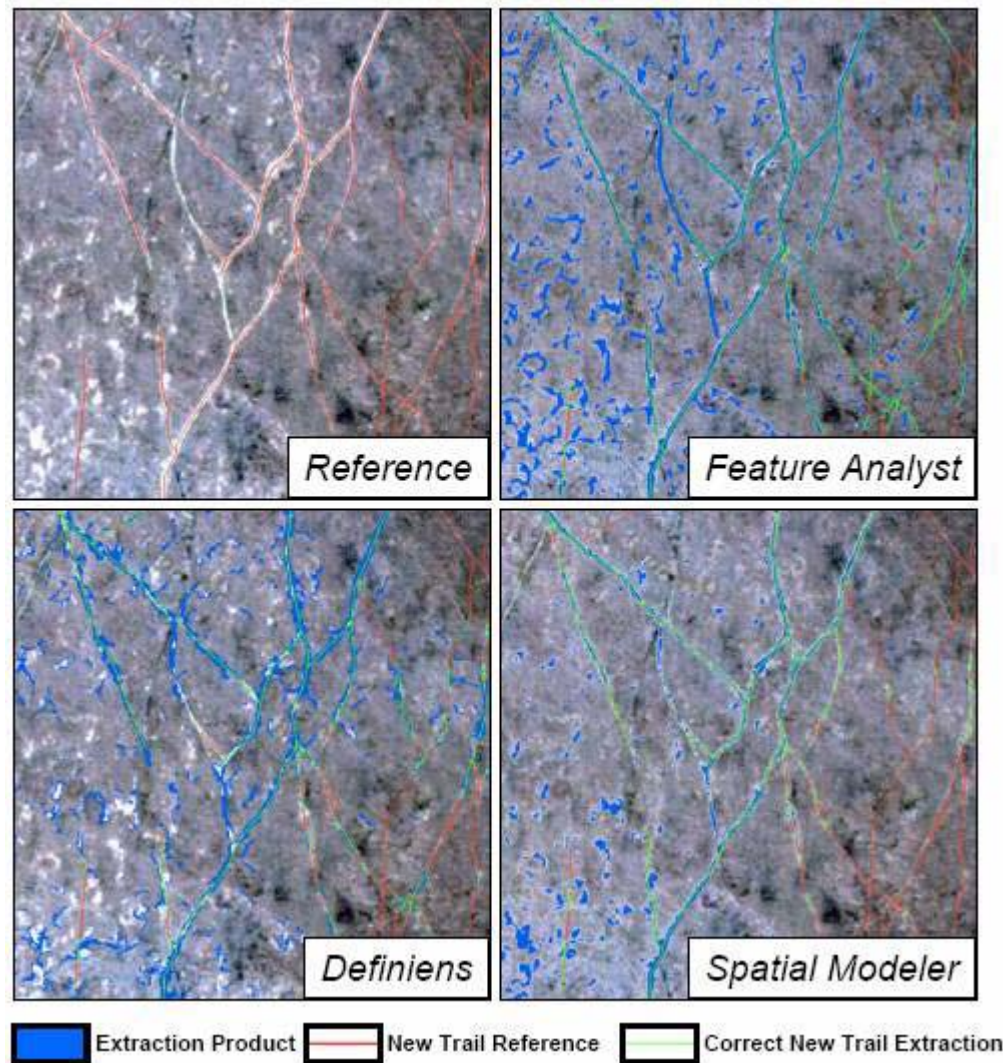


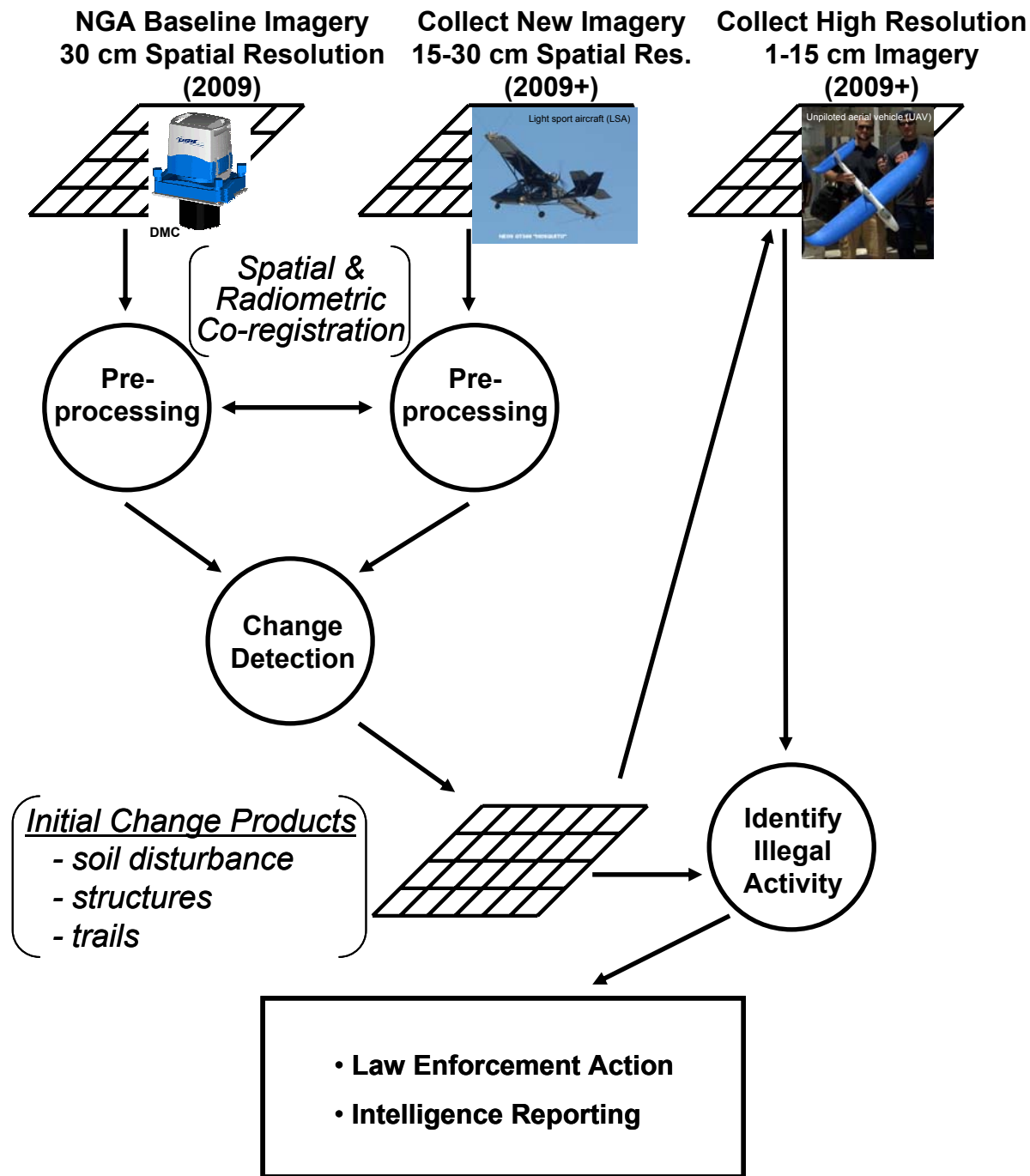
15 m from Border Fence

Semi-automated Change Detection – New Buildings



Semi-automated Change Detection – New Trails





Reconnaissance – Ultra High Resolution Imagery



Reconnaissance – Ultra High Resolution Imagery



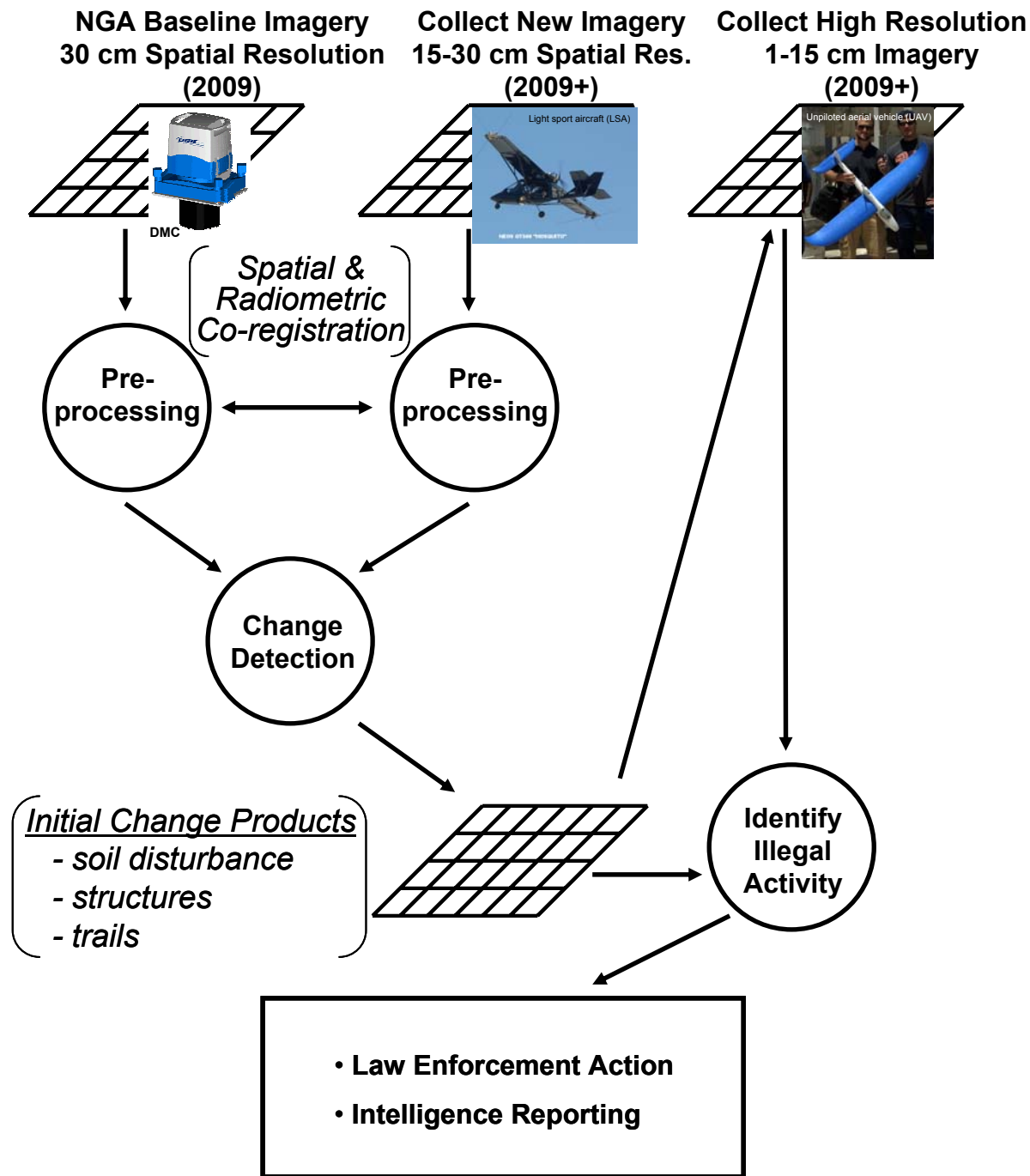
Reconnaissance – Ultra High Resolution Imagery



**Potential Tunnel
Construction Materials**

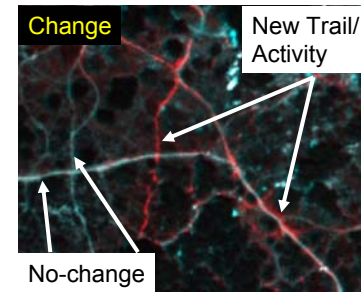
Reconnaissance – Ultra High Resolution Imagery





Conclusions

- Monitoring is required to detect:
 - high traffic smuggling routes
 - shifting patterns of smuggling/immigration
 - tunneling activity
- NGA border image set provides an excellent baseline data set for image-based change detection
- Low-cost solutions are available
- Automated preprocessing techniques enable detailed change detection
 - manual
 - visual review
 - multitemporal color composite
 - semi-automated
 - Feature Analyst
 - Definiens
 - Custom raster processing



Questions?